



COMMUNISM IS TREASON!

FIGHT IT WITH . . .

Common Sense

AMERICA'S NEWSPAPER AGAINST COMMUNISM

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"The Truth, the whole Truth,
and nothing but the Truth"

Without Fear or Favor,

Charles W. Conley
FOUNDER AND EDITOR

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FIVE CENTS

GENEVA SPIRIT AGAIN?

By Austin Brooks

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What a pleasant little luncheon party it must have been at the White House on Tuesday of last week—the 80th anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Dear Jack and Jackie Kennedy found such suitable guests for the occasion—none other than Alexei Adzhubei, editor of *Izvestia*, and his wife, who is of course, as every international socialite knows, the daughter of Nikita Krushchev. Pierre ("Plucky Peter") Salinger was there too—the President could scarcely do without his Press Secretary on such an auspicious occasion—and he was actually invited by Alexei to visit Moscow early in the summer. Of course he accepted. As he said afterwards: "Adzhubei and I are very interested in doing everything possible to improve the flow of communications between the U.S. and Russia."

ROOSEVELT'S "WONDERFUL WORDS"

Meanwhile, back on the Black Sea coast, Nikita himself was busy composing a message to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's own Red Queen. This read:

"We in the Soviet Union revere the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He knew that businesslike co-operation was the solely reasonable form of relations between Capitalist and Socialist countries. We value highly the efforts he undertook to promote Soviet-American co-operation. And we consider that not only the prerequisites for the improvement of our relations have been fully preserved, but the need for improvement has become more imperative. The state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States determines to a large degree the attainment of the great goal towards which all peoples strive—the removal of the threat of war."

Pravda also joined in the chorus, declaring: "Roosevelt tried to keep a policy of reason. We have not forgotten his wonderful words about the happy tradition of friendship between our peoples. We wish to revive it." Mrs. Krushchev also came in on the act, attending a "Russia-U.S. friendship rally" in Moscow and chatting amicably to the American Ambassador, Mr. Llewellyn Thompson. On the following day, Adzhubei attended one of President Kennedy's Press conferences, after he and his wife had been entertained to lunch by the President's brother Robert, the Attorney-General. No wonder the *Daily Express* reported that "not even Plucky Peter, as Salinger is called, could knock down the reports that have Washington excited about a possible new relationship with Russia. . . . Everything adds up to a determined two-way effort for peace."

"Peace," of course, is the sort of euphemism that the *Express* is bound to use. What everything in fact adds up to is a rapprochement between the United States Government and Soviet Communism of a type which has cropped up time and again in the 45 years



F.D.R. handed over to communism several countries with millions of helpless people. He did more to spread Bolshevism than Stalin. Kennedy at F.D.R.'s grave, pledged he was taking up where F.D.R. left off.

since America's entry into the First World War followed the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Not for the first time, Candour finds it necessary to remind its readers of what is perhaps the most extraordinary piece of special pleading for Bolshevism in recorded history—the Sixth of President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points:

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

The Fourteen Points, needless to say, were put forward in the name of "peace"—and put forward, moreover, at a time when the Bolsheviks were butchering countless millions of loyal Russians who were most inconsiderately opposed to the new Russia's "institution of her own choosing."

TEMPORARY COOLNESS

After the reaction against Wilsonism set in in the United States, there developed a marked coolness between the Republican Governments which followed Wilson's and

the Soviet Union—though not between the Soviet Union and the great finance houses centred in New York, which were merely put to the inconvenience of channelling loans to their new pet through Paris, Hamburg and London. When the last of the pre-war Republican Presidents, Hoover, took office, the American economy was booming. The great Slump swept him from office and made way for Roosevelt—the man who, to quote Krushchev, "knew that businesslike co-operation was the solely reasonable form of relations between Capitalist and Socialist countries." To go fully into the cause of that Slump would require too much space. Suffice it to say that, a clause in the Federal Reserve Act, which would have required the collection of private bankers known as the Federal Reserve Board to restrict credit during periods of boom and to expand it at times of slump, having been quietly dropped during the passage of the Act through Congress, precisely the opposite procedure was followed, with inevitably disastrous results. Roosevelt was in.

Roosevelt remained in until his death twelve years later, and wasted little time in launching "the efforts he undertook to promote Soviet-American co-operation." The White House became a home-from-home for Communists and fellow travellers. His efforts reached a peak during the war in which he had repeatedly promised not to embroil America, and in which he did not embroil her until after Hitler had attacked the Soviet Union. They culminated in the enslavement by the Soviet Union of Poland—for whose "freedom" the war was ostensibly fought, the freedom of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia being regarded as of no account—Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and East Germany, the Communisation of Yugoslavia and Albania, and subsequently of China, and the later enslavement of Czechoslovakia. It is unlikely that the people of these countries have forgotten Roosevelt's "wonderful words" about the "happy tradition of friendship" between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., or that they share Krushchev's reverence for his memory.

AID TO RUSSIA

My colleague Aidan Mackey recalled in his article "The Abominable Snowman" a month ago the revelations in the *Diaries of Major George Racey Jordan*, who was in charge of the transport of Lend-Lease from the U.S. to Russia, of the way in which the Soviet Union was supplied with maps, nationwide charts showing strategic military and industrial installations and documents relating to the war plants of the United States, and, from the State Department, "voluminous copies of reports which American attaches in Moscow had forwarded trustfully, in diplomatic pouches, to their superiors in Washington," plus atomic secrets sent direct from the White House itself. Condour discovered yet another example of the way in which the Roosevelt gang worked in the spirit of Wilson's Sixth Point when, a decade